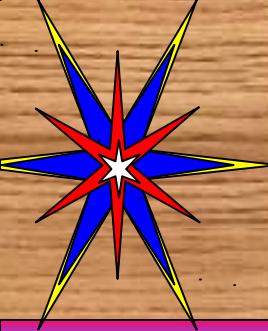


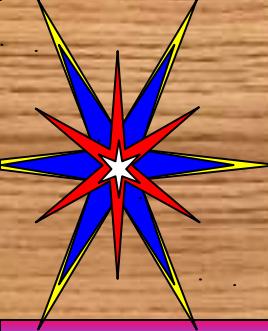
Unusual Circumstances Enabling Learning Objectives

- 1. Select from a list the actions to take when a Soldier does not have his/her ID card.**
- 2. Select from a list what to do if you break the tamper evident tape while applying**



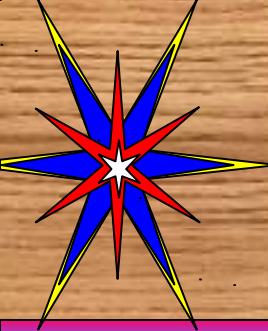
Unusual Circumstances

- Unusual circumstances are anything out of the normal procedures and include:
 - Soldier with no ID Card
 - Short specimen to include no specimen
 - Possible adulteration
 - Broken tamper evident tape
- Any unusual circumstance should be annotated on the unit ledger and/or on a Memorandum For Record (MFR).



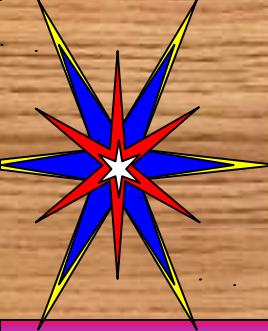
Soldier with No ID Card

- If a Soldier approaches the UPL desk without an ID Card, some alternate method of identification will be used such as:
 - Identity verified by 1SG or CDR and SSN taken from alpha roster.
 - Identity verified from picture ID (such as driver license) and then SSN taken from alpha roster.
 - The use of ID tags is NOT considered a valid verification of a Soldier's identity.



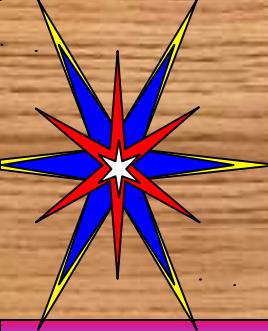
Soldier with No ID Card

- Which ever method your unit decides upon or your installation mandates must be in the SOP.
- You will annotate that the Soldier had no ID card and how the ID was verified in the Unit ledger and/or in a MFR that is attached to the unit ledger.



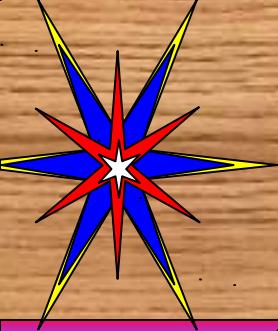
Short or No Specimen

- If a donor goes to the latrine to provide his/her specimen and produces less than 30 ml or produces no specimen at all then:
 - The label will be removed from the bottle or at a minimum the SSN will be obliterated.
 - Any urine in the specimen bottle will be dumped in the commode or urinal by the Soldier in view of the observer.
 - The specimen bottle will be rinsed with tap water and then crushed.



Short or No Specimen

- The UPL (you) will annotate on the Unit Ledger that the specimen was short on the 1st attempt.
- The Soldier will return to the holding area and be instructed to drink water.
- The original entries on the unit ledger and DD Form 2624 are still good and will be utilized when a good specimen is provided.

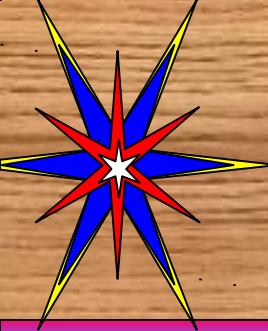


Specimen Adulteration

■ Specimen adulteration is defined as a substitution or contamination of the urine specimen. Examples include but are not limited to:

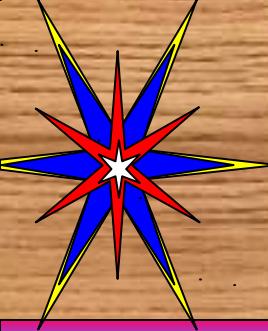
- Specimen bottle contains water or some liquid other than urine.
- Specimen looks like urine, but contains soap.
- Specimen looks like urine, but appears to have a foreign substance in the bottle.

Note: Orange or blue urine can result from medication; pubic hairs and blood frequently appear in urine and are not considered a contamination.



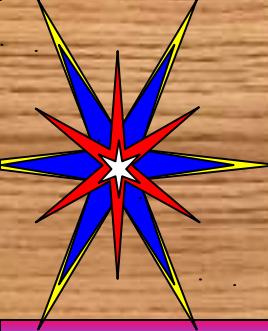
Observer Identified Specimen Adulteration

- When the observer suspects that the Soldier tampered with his/her specimen, then the observer will notify the UPL after the Soldier hands the specimen to the UPL.
- The UPL will finish processing the specimen and then have the Soldier stand fast and ensure that the commander is notified.
- The commander in consultation with SJA/CID will determine any additional testing etc.



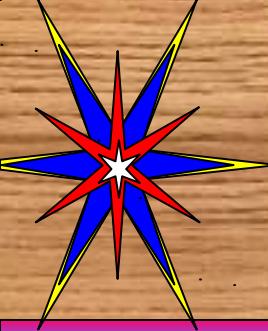
UPL Identified Specimen Adulteration

- If you, the UPL, believe that a specimen appears to be adulterated in your initial inspection of the specimen then you will:
 - Finish processing the specimen and then have the Soldier and observer stand fast and ensure that the commander is notified.
 - The commander in consultation with SJA/CID will determine any additional testing etc.
 - The observer should be immediately replaced.



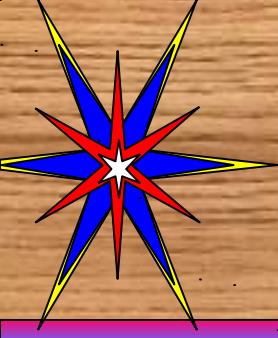
Specimen Adulteration

- I In both cases mentioned the specimen will be saved. It is evidence that the Soldier attempted to adulterate his/her specimen. The local CID and SJA will determine if the specimen is shipped to the FTDTL or shipped to a special laboratory for adulterant testing.



Broken Tamper Evident Tape

- Occasionally when applying the tamper evident tape, the tape breaks and no longer touches both sides of the bottle label or has a break in it near the cap. If this happens then:
 - Apply a second piece of tape 90 degrees from the first (View of top of bottle).
 - Annotate on Unit Ledger that you applied 2nd piece of tape and that the Soldier observed this process; do a Certificate of Correction after the collection and attach to the original DD Form 2624.



Other Unusual Circumstances

- I This lesson listed a few of the most common unusual circumstances. The more collections you perform the greater the chances that something unusual will occur. You are required to annotate these circumstances and the actions that you take on the unit ledger or in an Memorandum For Record (MFR) attached to the unit ledger.